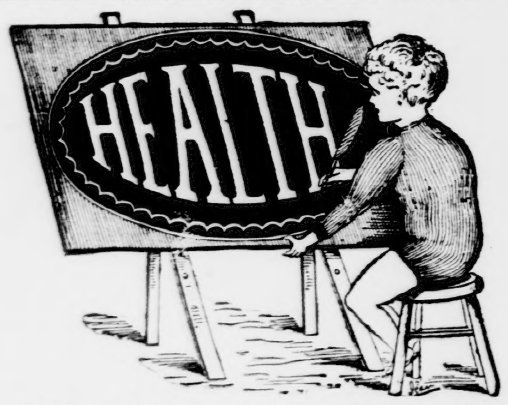
The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI. QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895. No. 9.



Sole Agent for the Above Celebrated Brand of Underwear.

FUR CAPS,
Fur Gauntlets,
Fur Coats,
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

OVERSHOES
FOR MEN,
LADIES, and
CHILDREN.

Another consignment of TETLEY'S CELEBRATED TEA.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

J. A. Lidgate,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., AT
Lowest Prices.

DENTAL

W. D. CHEAHEAM, L.D.S., D.D.S., M.R.C.S., graduate Toronto University, and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of Mcgill University, Montreal. Office next door to Mr. Beauchamp's office.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc. Solicitor for the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Company, Limited. Office, first door north of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle.

W. M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Solicitor, etc., Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

MEDICAL

D. A. E. CAITHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner, etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of Mcgill University, Montreal. Office next door to Mr. Beauchamp's office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. N. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, for the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly executed.

S. H. COLLINS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Next door to Creamer's drug store,
Qu'Appelle.

ASTRAY.

LOST.—FROM BELL & HAWKES farm, Bassano, one large, dark red ox, about seven years old. Any person finding same will be suitably rewarded by returning to Bassano. BELL & HAWKES.
9-11

CAME ON TO MY PREMISES ABOUT the 20th of November a red and white ox (red better) nearly white. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. G. McIVOR, P. O. 20-16-10
9-11

FARM FOR SALE.

WEST HALF OF SECTION 20, Township 17, Range 15, west of second meridian—320 acres—about forty acres well cropped. Terms moderate. Torrens title. Apply to
REGINALD EMMER,
Vendors Solicitor, Regina.
38tf.

WANTED

WANTED.—A BOY TO DO CHORES. Apply to F. R. BLAKENEY, Sec. 36-17-15 through post office. 9tf

CUSTOM TAILORING

CLEANING AND REMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
—GIVE US A CALL—
BATEMAN & BRETHAUER.
Qu'Appelle Station.

CHOP! CHOP! CHOP!

NEW PLANT! NEW PROCESS!
GRAIN GROUND—NOT CRUSHED—every Thursday and Friday until further notice. The old stand.
A. H. B. SPEELING.
8-12

G. F. S. LODGE,
INDIAN HEAD

The Home is prepared to take in girls who are desirous of attending school during the winter, at the following prices: Under ten years of age, $1.50 per week; over ten years, $2.00 per week; cases excessive of laundry. If laundry is to be included, 25 cents per week extra in each case. For further particulars apply to Miss Howe, the matron at the Home, or to Mrs. Dobie, the vicarage.
7-9-11

You'll Find it in Wagborn's Guide

S. H. Caswell & Co.,
BANKERS,
Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

CORRESPONDENTS:
MOLSON'S BANK.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station. - - Assa.

Christmas Presents!

Toys, Games,
Fine Perfumes,
And Fancy Goods
Novelties in
Children's
Picture Books,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

—AT—

Creamer Bros.,
Druggists and Stationers.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

OFFICE OF
J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

J. H. MacCaul
General Insurance Agent,
DEALER IN HARD AND SOFT
. . . COAL . . .
Fresh Mined Blacksmith
COAL.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
—AND—
EASTERN LUMBER
—OF—
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

N.B.—HAVE A LOOK AT MY SIDING, SHEETING BOARDS AND SHIP LAP
..AT..
$16 per Thousand.

You'll Find it in Wagborn's Guide

PYNY-PECTORAL
Positively Cures
COUGHS and COLDS
In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON,
Bouchette, Que.,
report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. G. Gannon of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McCOMBER of a long standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist,
328 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a good all round and fully effective cough, Pyny-Pectoral is in my estimation unsurpassed. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefit derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. It has with me no long waiting, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Sole Proprietors
MONTREAL

The Qu'Appelle Progress,
Is Published Every Thursday
At THE PROGRESS Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space to contract are as follows:

	One week	One month	Three months	One year.
One column	$6.00	$ 8.00	$15.00	$60.00
Half column	3.00	5.00	12.00	40.00
Quarter column	2.00	3.00	8.00	30.00
Three inches	2.00	4.00	7.00	25.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00	5.00	20.00

Business cards $1.00 per month (payable quarterly).

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, lenders, meetings, legal notices or anything of a transient nature. Transient advertisements, to cover the first insertion, 8 cents per line and additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if desired, will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Astray, etc., when less than 10 lines, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions, 25c. each. This class of advertising must be paid for in advance.

Subscription price: $1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid for in advance, $2.00 will be charged. Single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

FREDERICK BELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY DEC 12 1895.

DEPRESSION AMONG ENGLISH FARMERS.

Much depression exists among farmers in the Old Country at the present time, a large number of farms are un-occupied, and before spring many will be left without a tenant. This being the case, and the great crop of the present year of the Northwest in evidence, it is highly probable that a very large number of emigrants of the right stamp will find their way across the "big drink" in the early part of the new year. But the point is, how far will this affect Qu'Appelle? Will any of the immigrants "stop off" here? Let us hope so; certain it is they might go farther and fare worse. Pamphlets booming Calgary and Edmonton district are being freely distributed in the United Kingdom, while Qu'Appelle, which is well known as being one of the finest agricultural districts through which the C.P.R. runs, is hardly mentioned. Intending emigrants would do well to take note of this. What has become of the Board of Trade, anyhow? What are their functions?

TIMELY ACTION.

There are some persons, it appears, who are loud in their denunciations of the action taken by those in authority anent the sudden closing of the school. That there could be any opposed to such a wise and timely course being taken is almost past belief. What has been sacrificed?—just a few weeks tuition; and the children thus comparatively freed from contracting a terrible malady, which had it once found its way into the schoolroom, would in all probability, have been followed by dire consequences, and there might have been mourning in some of the homes where the little ones are now the life and light of the place. Those who have been so prompt in closing the school door in the face of diphtheria, have but acted wisely for the common good, and they merit our thanks, certainly not our censure.

So much fruit has been raised in California this season that the local markets have been glutted, and in San Francisco tons of melons, pears and plums have been thrown into the sea.

You don't Have to Swear Off

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by C. E. Carthew. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chiel among ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent it, ance."

A friend of mine, the other day, was telling me of a young doctor, at Bogota, had discovered that a certain plant was a sure cure for leprosy; "I wish," added my friend, "he would find a plant that would be a cure for hard times." A voice said unto him, "Nothing easier, you have only to go to the mint."

***

Two consecutive words, in an announcement of a wedding that took place at San Francisco lately, struck me as rather funny, the two words were "Rockafeller's daughter." Well, of course that would be all very well if the daughter was a wee lang, the rocking would soothe it to sleep in all probability, and there would be no impropriety in it, but then supposing the daughter to be a handsome young damsel of some eighteen or twenty summers, the case would be slightly different, the young lady in all probability would strongly object, and very properly, to be the daughter rocked by a feller.

***

I had a dream a—no, not a happy dream, but a somewhat crazy one, which has suggested the following, equally crazy lines:

I wandered by the bluff side,
I wandered by the slough,
I wandered on the open,
Where the prairie flowers grew,
And as I stooped to pluck a gem,
I first decided there so sweet,
A soft voice from behind me said,
"How would you like me?"
I quickly turned, no one was near,
But, oh! lo upon the ground
Lay something, oh, so beautiful,
With horns as white as diamond;
I lifted on the treasure,
My lips to make it meet,
But ere my lips the horns met—
"How are your pins feet?"
"Thanks, my feet are very well,
If you really wish to know."
"Hold; and ere I break the spell
Must surely tell you how,
I'm a fairy from old England
And I've brought you mistletoe."

INDIAN HEAD ITEMS.

A Few Local and Personal Paragraphs From Our Neighbor Down the Line.

Mr. J. B. Robinson has about completed the work on the hospital here. He left for Qu'Appelle on Wednesday, and has left Mr. W. Dale in charge. The stair rail has not yet arrived, but for that the building would be finished. The building throughout is a complete job, and Mr. Robinson deserves great credit for the way in which he has performed the work. We will also mention the name of the well known artist, Mr. A. Hollingshead, who, with his artistic colors, has made the building look very attractive to the eye. The first and second floors are painted a beautiful buff, trimmed with umber. The basement is painted with a clear French grey, trimmed with a darker shade. All who have seen the building say it is one of the neatest between Winnipeg and Vancouver. We are glad to say that the work performed by J. B. Robinson and A. Hollingshead has given satisfaction in every respect.

John Grinrod, better known as Jack the Ripper, left on Friday for London, Eng., where he intends to remain until May. Jack will be missed from among us. We wish him a very pleasant trip. This is his second trip across the ocean.

At the Commercial: J. Hawke, J. Banton, W. A. Templeton, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. B. Barber, Wolseley; Fred. Glaston, agent Spicer Comedy Co; Geo. Shaw, John Hunt, Qu'Appelle Station.

Mr. J. Hawke, agent for the McClary Manufacturing Co., has been here repairing the furnaces in the hospital and the Bishop's residence. He left on Monday for Wolseley.

The new shoe shop is now open for business, having purchased a supply of leather and thread from G. M. Bailey's wholesale store, Qu'Appelle.

Wheat is still coming in, although the roads are not very favorable for either wheels or runners.

Mr. Wm. Breen left for Winnipeg by the express on Sunday night.

Poplar Plains Paragraphs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Threshing has been the order of the day for the last three weeks. We were very glad to see them come and very glad to see them go. The severe weather caused some of them to state there were grub pile, wood pile, straw pile, but no sleep pile. Grain turned out very satisfactorily, wheat twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, and oats fifty to eighty.

Miss Ida Tate was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Johnston for the last three weeks, catering to the wants of the needy threshers. Her departure was much felt throughout the gang.

The expert, Mr. Cockwell, managed to successfully carry his engine through the severe cold weather while all others had to pull in.

It is very strange we have not heard of Dr. Kelly since his departure, also of the battering ram.

Our Poplar Plain friends have not turned up with the disabled oike as yet.

A large number of farmers are passing through on their way to the Fort mill.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At C.E. Carthew's

Sintaluta Siftings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

This district is again mourning the loss of one most deservedly esteemed in the person of Mrs Dennis Quigley. This lady, after a most painful illness, died on Tuesday morning. She was buried on Wednesday at the Roman Catholic cemetery at Wolseley. The sympathy of all is extended to the bereaved family.

There is to be a meeting of the shareholders of the Farmers' elevator on Friday, the 13th. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance, as important changes will be made in the by-laws.

Picked Paragraphs From Popular Papers.

The following unique advertisement was found posted on a fence near Bangor: "Strayed from ——, November, 1895, a durce jersey red pig, and any one that sees him and will take care of him I will pay them for their trubel if they will let me know or bring it to me for he is a large size and a ve'uble one."

A certain farmer who lived in Northern New York, who was by no means noted for his resemblance to Apollo, had a son of six or seven who had more wit than pol gree.

One day a stranger came to the farm, and seeing the lad asked, "Sonny, where's your father?"

"In the pig pen," was the reply.

"In the pig pen? Thanks!" And as the man moved in the direction indicated, the infant terrible shouted: "I say! You'll know him cause he's got his hat on!"

Not all of us know that deep and forced respirations will keep the entire body in a glow during the coldest weather, no matter how thinly one may be clad. A physician desires this to be a fact worth remembering. He was himself half frozen to death one night and began taking deep breaths and keeping the air in the lungs as long as possible. The result was that he was thoroughly comfortable in a few minutes. The deep respirations stimulate the blood current by direct muscular exertion, and cause the entire system to become pervaded with the rapidly generated heat.

Almost every jewel has a superstition of some sort attaching to it, and the blood stone is not wanting in this particular. The story is told of it that at the time of the crucifixion some drops of blood fell on a piece of dark green jasper that lay at the foot of the cross. The crimson crept through the structure of the stone, and thus was the parent of this beautiful jewel. The dark red spots and veins were supposed to represent the blood of Christ, and many wonderful properties were attributed to the stone. It was thought to preserve its wearer from danger, to bring good fortune and to heal many diseases.

A novelty in advertising is shown in a Scotch church. The congregation could not pay its minister. To help them out of their dilemma a soap firm offered to pay $500 a year for five years on condition that its advertisement be hung up in front of the gallery in church. The offer was accepted.

When times are bad, and folks are sad
An gloomy every day,
Just tet your best at lookin' glad
An' whistle 'em away!
Don't mind how troubles bristle;
Just take a rose or thistle,
Hold your own
An' change your tune,
An' whistle! whistle! whistle!
A song is worth a world of sighs;
When red the autumn's glory lies,
Look for the rainbow in the sale,
An' whistle 'em away!
Don't mind how troubles bristle,
Each rose has got its thistle;
Hold your own
An' change your tune,
An' whistle! whistle! whistle!

"Charming Chauncy" Depew, the Boanerges of the Southern republic, does has a good thing to say, and knows how to say it. At a banquet given in his honor in Buffalo, U.S., recently, he made a very felicitous and telling address to the banqueters on the strength and superiority of the American people as a nation, and concluded with the following witty peroration. "You much have passed a resolution to be engraved upon my tombstone; but it is sweeter far to enjoy daily while living, than to be decorated with epitaphy when dead." "Brevity is the soul of wit," it is said, and so often the soul wit, but in this case it is both wit and wisdom in a nutshell.

The day of the horseless carriage may be coming, but it has not yet arrived. It is true that there are a few motor carriages in existence, but none of them have so far fulfilled, in a satisfactory manner, the conditions required, and, except as a fad for the moment, few persons who possess comfortable carriages and a good pair of horses would care to put them away in favor of the noisy, ill-smelling, gasoline-propelled carriages that seem to be the best of the motor carriages yet invented. We do not mean to say that inventors will not be able to discover satisfactory methods of propelling carriages without horses. We fully expect that they will, but we fancy that electricity will be the motive power that will be in favor. At present, the storage batteries for this take too much room and make the carriage cumbersome, but further discoveries may remedy this defect.

News in a Nutshell.

The name of Emperor William has been suggested as an arbitrator of the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Alexander Dumas, the French novelist and playwright, died in Paris last week. He was seventy-one years of age.

The salaries list of the Bank of England, including directors, aggregates $15,400.00 per annum. There are 1,100 employees of the bank.

The public school children of Los Angeles contributed 45 wagon loads of provisions to make a Thanks-giving feast for the poor of the city, under the management of the Associated Charities.

Mr. Robertson, dairy commissioner, is authorized to announce a plan, under consideration by the Dominion Government, for operating an export trade in dressed meats to Great Britain.

The shipments by rail during the week were 1,392,105 bushels. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, approximate, are 1,000,000 bushels against 857,...16 at the same time last year.

On Tuesday last at Regina, Lord Aberdeen shipped a car load up of sportsmen, in a match with a rink shipped by Regina's most noted curler, Mr. J. W. Smith. While His Excellency put up a good game, Mr. Smith proved too much for him.

John W. Flood, defaulting cashier of the Kelly bank, San Francisco, has given up the fight and will serve his sentence of five years in prison. Flood misappropriated $160,000 of the funds of the bank, and has been fighting for freedom for four years.

The teaching of farm horses how to walk properly and in a good fast pace is the subject of a short letter in the December number of Farming. "The proper Use of a Whip," and "How to water the fast going horse," are two others that should be read with interest by farmers.

An official report received at the treasury department, Washington, states by actual count 28,000 Russian Jews have died of starvation during the past year, and that fully 3,000 more are on the point of death in a starving condition, and would die before the season closed.

In the dairy department of Farming for December will be found several important articles touching on such subjects as "More cow-culture needed among horse-facts (?)," "How much water does the dairy cow require?" "Dairy tests," and other things helpful to the dairyman, whether he be a patron to a cheese factory or a creamery.

Considerable activity has recently been manifested by the Liverpool societies for the protection of children from the cruelty and neglect of their parents. At the police court some time ago a man was bound over for six months, in default of three months' imprisonment, for cruelly ill-treating his children. Canning for three months for starving and neglecting their children is what Mr. Justice Lush considers the proper punishment for a man having spent a legacy of £250 since last May.

Jas. J. Corbett, speaking to a newspaper reporter a few days ago said: "I am disgusted with the entire business, and henceforth will confine myself to the stage. No matter what the public may say, whether it be complimentary or otherwise, I cannot be again induced to enter the arena. They may say when I whipped Sullivan that he was an old man, and that I never whipped a good man in my career, but I am fully determined to set my opinion to rights."

The Daily News correspondent at Constantinople says: "A letter from a European at Mezereh says that after the massacres there was a ghastly spectacle at the edge of the Armenian cemetery. Corpses were brought by the wagon load and tossed into the ground in heaps. A mile from the edge of the battle by the perpetrators of the slaughter, a horrible pile of barbarous ponced upon these heaps and stripped and dismembered carcasses of what poor clothing they had, leaving them in all degrees of nudity. Finally, about noon, a score of Armenians were sent under the protection of soldiers to bury the corpses. Eighty-three of them were cast in a single trench."

A fatal mistake was made by Willis Broughton, farmer of Darien, lately, which bathed the peaceful farm house in blood and ended the life of William Lanning, Broughton's hired man. Lanning left Broughton's house one evening, saying he was going to a dance and would not be back that night. Shortly after midnight Broughton was awakened by the barking of his dog, and saw a man stealthily approaching the house from a barn. Supposing him to be a burglar, he waited for him at the woodshed door with an axe and when the head should be brought the axe down with terrific force, felling the intruder and scattering his brains. Broughton kept on chopping to make sure of his victim, and then turned him over and saw his horror recognized the spot and features of his hired man, Lanning. Lanning is the son of a widow at Pembroke.

New Patents.

The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors, Nov. 12, 19, and 26th, 1895, is reported for the press by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo:

Oliver Bellefeuille, Montreal, Can., sewing machine.

Julius C. Clausen, Hensall, checker-raiser.

Michael J. Grady, and H. McMillan, Kingston, car coupling.

David Grace, Berlin, wrench.

Wilbur H. Hitchcock, Greenwall, bracket for incandescent electric lights.

He bert J. Page, St. Marys, automatic governor regular.

Ovide Perrot, Montreal, water wheel.

William H. Rollins, Toronto, copying book.

John White, Lindsay, wire rest.

Theophile Beaudoin, Montreal, seal pad lock.

Walter D. Campbell, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, assignor to himself and J. T. Rankin, St. John, New Brunswick.

Samuel J. Lanchbury, and J. Hough, Guelph, drawing head.

Hotels.

Queen's: F. Forest, McLean; G. E. Chevrier, Virden; Colin McLean, T. A. McLean, D. Kerr, Lucy Bros.; E. Wesh, J. A. Bathon, A. Parkinson, J. Johnston, Indian Head; J. Blakeley, C. Stewart, N. Knight and J. Lanteau, T. T. W. Brady, Winnipeg; J. Wilson, Kelowna; A. Ford, Lemuel Lake; L. J. Jackson, White Avalon; J. Martin, Round Lake.

Leland: Capt. Pulham, Kutawa; J. Lamkin, J. F. Lindsay, W. A. Templeton, E. A. Meikle, T. Gordon, W. Anderson, W. Young, J. Turner, Moosomin; H. and Mrs. H. S. Jarmer, D. H. Aetchand, P. J. Barbour, Fort Qu'Appelle; W. H. Cowan, E. F. Bone, F. Walker, S. S. H. P. H. Dore, S.W.M.P., L. A. Anderson, Brantford; H. and Mrs. M. K. Lazard and child, Miss Nicholl, Montreal, Que.; S. Herron, Chicago; W. B. Hall, Qu'Appelle.

You'll Find it in Wagborn's Guide

Horses and Their Feed.

In the following, taken from the Rothamstead (England) Report, in Highland agricultural society's transactions anent the feeding of horses, may be found some sound information from which farmers may gather some valuable hints. The object in view in feeding horses differs from that aimed at with other farm stock. In the latter case exertion is avoided as much as possible, and the food is so arranged as to fatten the animal in the most economical manner. In the case of the horse, however, the weight is not an object, but the point is so to feed as to keep the animal in the best condition for enduring exertion; in other words, to feed for the output of muscular work. The old idea which governed the feeding of animals was that the harder an animal worked the more its muscles used up. This was the reason why athletes ate lean meat and similar food to make good the muscular waste. The notion has long been exploded in the athletic world, but it has dictated, and does dictate, a great many of the rations used by farmers. They do not feed lean meat, but food equivinant to it is largely fed, and the greater the exertion to which the animal is subjected, the more albuminous the diet. The muscles are somewhat like engines—that the force required to move them is not derived from their own wear and tear, which is comparatively small, but by the burning up, not of coal, but of foods; and the foods which are best fitted for this, and consequently to enable a horse to do his work most economically, are not those rich in albuminoids, but in non-albuminoids, such as oil starch and sugar. The practical man will immediately say, "but there must be wear and tear of the muscles when they are used." So there is. The muscles need repair like other machinery, and for that purpose a certain quantity of albuminoids is necessary, but beyond that it is no more economy to specially feed muscle-forming foods when extra labor is required than it would be to feed iron bars into the furnace of an engine, as the additional exertion can best be met by an increase in the oils or fats and sugars of the food. This simile is not scientifically accurate on account of the many points of difference between the animal body and an engine, but it illustrates the point in question. If, then, we suppose a horse at rest receiving a sufficient maintenance diet, the amount of food will require to be increased if we put him to work, but for increase pure starch or oil would do very well, as has been amply proved by experiment. What will, however, appeal more strongly to the practical farmer is the experience in the matter of tramway and bus companies throughout the Kingdom. It has, of course, been the object of these to get the most work out of their animals at the least expense, provided they are kept in good condition. In the United States there are hundreds of horses used in this way which get nothing but good hay and maize during the time they are undergoing hard work. The hay supplies the necessary albuminoids, and the maize the fat and starch. We do not say that this is a feed to be unreservedly recommended; it has too much maize in it for our liking, but it shows how increased labor may be sustained by extra food of a starchy or oily nature, and it must be remembered that maize is the cheapest grain in the market. Here, however, are a few examples taken from the daily rations of large horse-keeping companies:

	North Metropolitan. lbs.	Liverpool. lbs.	Glasgow. lbs.
Beans	2	4	0
Oats	3	0	6
Maize	13	12	11
Hay	9	14	6½
Straw	9	1 bran	1 straw

There are certain companies who use more beans and oats than are here given, but the tendency is all in favor of increasing the amount of maize when the animal is at work. Here is an example of a ration used by the Paris general omnibus company, the amount given being approximately correct in our system of weights.

Oats, 8 lbs.	
Maize, 16 lbs.	
Hay, 9½ lbs.	
Straw, 9½ lbs.	

In these cases we have rations derived from continued experiment and practice with hundreds of horses, and arranged with the idea of producing work in the most economical way; and they are, therefore, worthy the consideration of every practical man.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, December 12, 1895.

RECKONING OF TIME.

HOW THE ANCIENTS COUNTED THE PASSING HOURS.

The Sun Dial the Earliest Instrument Used —Following It Came the Ingenious Water Clock — The Candle Clock and Other Olden Time-Pieces.

A tourist attending church in Kloch-berg, a small place in the province of Alsace, noticed on coming out the absence of a clock in the church tower, and declined to know the time inquired of the sexton if there was a clock near.

"No," said the peasant, "why should we want a clock when we can all go by the shadow from the parsonage on the hill?"

"How do you know when to eat?"

"Weard when the meals are ready and the whistle of the train tells us when to leave off work."

A writer of the seventeenth century mentions a curious method of computing

STERLING CLEPSYDRA, PRESENTED TO CHARLEMAGNE.

time at that period among the French and Germans. An hour after sunset the clocks struck one, and from that increased the strokes until they struck twenty-four. In some places the clocks struck only six, beginning again at one. At Sarcenbery, to say, the clocks struck the hours from 1 to 11 progressively, from sunrise, beginning with one after sunset. The clocks in Japan are altered periodically to suit the seasons of the year. The Japanese divide the twenty-four hours into twelve portions of time, six of which are the hours of darkness and six the hours of light.

The sun dial was the earliest invention for marking the hours, and it continued in its usefulness for centuries, though other and more convenient instruments were employed in course of time. The first mention of a sun dial occurs in the Bible, when "Hezekiah said unto the Lord, and he brought the shadow ten degrees backward by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz."

The sun dial was a valuable gift that was cast from Heaven to keep the time and by its shadow to tell the hours of day was to mention. It was a symbol of life in old-fashioned gardens, as also was the pressed country, but in the middle of towns and open places a means of measuring time, it being regarded more as an ornament than a necessity. Until the fourteenth century the candles were sheltered by transparent sides. So the student or sick nurse of a day who uses the measuring candle is only returning to the custom of bygone days when the kings of England were the skins of wild beasts for clothing, and kept tally of passing time by candle-clocks.

Clocks moved by weights and wheels superseded the water-clocks in Europe in the eleventh century, and their invention was supposed to have emanated from the monasteries, notwithstanding the fact that in 1088 a scientist of the monastery of Cluny took observations of the stars, that he might know when to awaken the monks to prayers. The public authorities becoming aware that the monks had a valuable invention, negotiated with them, and soon had possession of the method of manufacture, which had been kept a profound secret.

From various quaint bits of literature, we gain a knowledge of the early industries. David ap Gwilym, a Welsh bard, has bequeathed to us from the thirteenth century this delicious bit of wedding:

"Confusion to the black faced clock by the side of the bank that wrote me! May its head, its tongue, its pair of ropes, and its whole moulder; likewise its weights in shifted balls, its orifice, its hammer, its ducks quacking as if anticipating day, and its ever restless works. This turbulent clock, clack ridiculous sounds, like a drunken cobbler—a cobbler too in appearance. Cursing and false-blind cat! The yelping of a deer echoed! The ceaseless chatter of a lobster! A gloomy mill grinding away the night!"

Musical and astronomical clocks have been in vogue for several centuries, and the famous Pinchbeck, who discovered an alloy for gold to which he gave his name, made a musical clock for Louis XIV. of France which was reputed an exquisite piece of workmanship, and worth a great sum of money.

A remarkable musical clock was made by Henry Bridges, an architect of Waltham Abbey, who lived in the last century, and who built it in the form of a Roman temple. It was ten feet high and six feet broad at its base. It represented the whole plan of creation, with the solar system. During the performance of the machinery which one thousand two hundred wheels and pinions moved in unison, an organ which was part of the interior arrangement of this wonderful clock played several pieces of music, and other representations went on making a wonderful entertainment.

Moral sentiments and poetic injunctions are often found on old clocks, such as these:

"Here I stand both day and night,
To tell the hours with all my might.
Do not example take by me,
And serve thy God, as I serve thee."

"Hours, days, and ages fly away,
Virtue alone knows no decay."

A fart epitaph is given from Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, on a clock-maker:

"Here lies a man, wey all his mortal life,
Passed melodious clocks but could not record his wyfe.
The alarum of his bell was ne'er so shrill
As was his tongue, aye clacking like a mill,
But now he's gane—oh whither none can tell
Well I hope beyond the sound of Molly's bell."

BATTLE FIELD OF SEDAN.

A Talk With the Only Survivor in One of the Ruined Villages.

To-day I made a quaintance with Wilson Bonger, the one survivor of the only survivors house in the most picturesque village of Donchery, which bore the brunt of the fight on August 31 and September 1, 1870, before the famous retreat which brought to a conclusion that terrible scene of carnage known as the battle of Sedan.

"And where were you all through those fateful days?" I queried.

"Down in the cellar with the children, but my husband he fought to the last. The French soldiers were quartered in this village, where they were surrounded by the Bavarians. The whole village was destroyed in the course of the fight, and our house, which stood somewhat apart, was the only one left standing. They call it the battle of Sedan, but really the fight commenced here, and began the day before, as the advancing Germans came upon the French Marine Infantry who had taken refuge in the houses and behind barricades in our village street.

"But I have read, it is generally admitted, that the soldiers were the most cruel [illegible] of arms performed to the [illegible] of the dreadful day.

"Oh, monsieur, [illegible] Bonger[illegible], "they were driven by the [illegible] to do it. My husband could [illegible] but he's gone. [illegible] he would, they weren't [illegible] rather a broken heart for [illegible] of my heart after the ter[illegible] he was dead. It was literal[illegible] a heart to bind right here, when the last [illegible] was lost.

"The [illegible]'s little house remains just as it was a quarter of a century ago, save that the parlor has been converted into a bedroom, while some [illegible] of the house have been stored. It looks like a museum, filled with [illegible] and [illegible] pistols, helmets and [illegible] bronze [illegible] crosses and [illegible] a stray sack here and there left by a flying Bavarian [illegible] and other [illegible]. Engraved [illegible] spent and [illegible] of an English ambulance [illegible] combine to make up a [illegible] of the [illegible] miles from the [illegible]. The [illegible] rooms upstairs are [illegible] with broken glass, [illegible] and [illegible] riddled with bullets, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] from the walls.

"But [illegible] the main road and down [illegible] to the right the cemetery is reached, where I turned in the main path to a small [illegible] on the [illegible] have been allowed to [illegible] Bavarians who fell in [illegible] Frenchmen. The cemetery [illegible] of the [illegible] next opened the [illegible] down a corridor [illegible] which, in a series of [illegible] the bodies of the French are ranged [illegible] to [illegible] their German foe lie in [illegible] and [illegible] never had death looked [illegible] so [illegible]. The holes [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible]. Frida's Church, at Cremieu, have the sanctity of [illegible] to [illegible] them. Their dust is [illegible]. But [illegible], so far as dress or [illegible] can [illegible] possible. Cuirasses and [illegible] are well apart, separated by a corridor and a couple of [illegible]. Some of these skeletons still [illegible] the steel helmets and [illegible] defiance at the foe.

"The [illegible] of the new Bayeilles village [illegible] the place of the dismantled [illegible] of Sedan.

He Agreed With Her.

A witty and popular New York clergyman, whose eyesight knows by reputation, had a laughable and at the same time unpleasant experience recently.

One Sunday not long ago he was going up the steps of his Fifth avenue church when he was asked by an old lady—who, of course, did not know him—to help her up the steps. With his usual courtly grace he complied with her request. On reaching the top steps she halted breathlessly and asked him who was going to preach that day.

"Dr. Mr. Blank," he replied, giving his own name.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed the old lady, "help me down again. I'd rather listen to a man sharpening a saw. Please help me down again, I reckon I won't go in."

The clergyman smiled and gently assisted her down the stairs again, remarking as he reached the sidewalk, "I wouldn't go in either if I wasn't paid for it."

USES FOR A TEN-FOOT ROD.

Among the things which are found convenient in every farmer's work shop is a ten-foot pole, made thus: A piece of wood, one and a quarter inches square and ten feet long, is nicely smoothed with the plane and then marked as follows: One side has a mark every three feet, to indicate yards; another side is marked every two feet; the third side is marked every foot; while the fourth side has feet, inches, and half-inches, the pocket-rule furnishing the smaller sub-divisions of an inch. This measure will be found useful in many places. For instance, when a small building is being started, stakes are set in the ground at each corner. The proper angle of the sills may be found by measuring eight feet on one, and six on the other. Bring them together until the ten-foot pole just reaches both marks, as in the engraving and a right angle is the result. Again, the

proper length for a post, to support a low roof, is quickly measured with such a pole. If a corn crib is being built, six feet wide at the bottom, seven at the top, and nine feet high, the proper length of the various studding is readily measured off. Many other uses will be suggested when this simple implement is at hand.

Preventing The Ravages of Hog Cholera.

Very much has been written on the subject of hog cholera. The matter has been studied by Government commissions, by veterinarians, by swine growers and by others generally interested, yet the results of their studies are of little practical value in the way of a remedy or remedies. The writer is one who is very firmly of the opinion that preventive methods are the only ones entitled to serious consideration. The foolishness and unscientific methods of growers are, and have been, largely, if not exclusively, responsible for the ravages of this disease in the swine herds of the West and South. Exclusive corn feeding and insanitary surroundings have made our swine peculiarly susceptible to disease. We believe it is impossible to rear and fatten a hog on an exclusive corn diet and have him healthy. Then again, the breeders have thus given us an animal which is not robust or in a condition to resist disease. He is simply a mass of obesity lacking in muscular development and constitutional vigor a ready prey for any contagion to which he may be exposed. If the low price of wheat and the comparatively high price of corn will continue another year, thus stimulating the practice of feeding more wheat and less corn, it will be a blessing in disguise to the swine grower. We believe that it is an easy problem to solve that of avoiding the disease. If preventive hygienic methods are used, give hogs range in summer, grass and water, more wheat and other cereals, with less corn, and we shall in one or two generations of hog life have practically wiped out this scourge. The normal condition of our domestic animals is health, and if we feed and care for them in a proper manner they will not get sick, but it is useless to violate nature's laws and hope to escape the penalty.

LONDON'S WATER SUPPLY.

An Enormous Quantity of the Fluid Used Every Day.

The whole of Greater London, covering a area of about 620 miles, is supplied by some organizations, whose powers and districts are defined by law. The six Thames companies are allowed to draw a maximum supply of 130,000,000 gallons per day; the East London is allowed to take 22,000,000 gallons, and the New River 22,500,000 gallons a day from the Lea; the rest comes from the chalk wells; there is also, however, a supplementary supply drawn by several companies from the gravel beds by the side of the Thames, and in time of flood or drought this natural supply is very useful. In March last year 140,000,000 gallons of filtered water were required every day for the supply of London, which gave an average of about thirty three gallons to each person in the area of supply, for drinking, domestic and trade purposes.

But in March last the consumption had increased so greatly that the daily total was 200,000,000 gallons or forty gallons per head. Every drop of water had been carefully purified, with the exception of that from the wells. For this purpose the companies have 111 filter beds, covering 171 1-4 acres. Every company except the Kent has storage reservoirs in which water is kept in readiness for emergencies. There are storage reservoirs for unfiltered water covering 454 1-2 acres, and holding about 1,500,000,000 gallons and for filtered water reservoirs holding 47,000,000 gallons. That is to say, if every source of supply were cut off, London would have enough water in store for little more than a week.

The pumping operations represent an enormous expenditure of force. The Southwark Co., for instance, pumps 12,000,000 gallons every day a distance of 18 miles to Nunhead, with a rise of 75 feet, for distribution there and to the other parts of the district. The pipes, too, are often enormous in size, some of the tunnels being nine feet in diameter. As for the length. There are in all London 3,000 miles of water pipes, on which there are some 72,000 hydrants. It is hard to gain from mere figures an adequate conception of the extent of London's water supply, but the enormous stream of water supply flows steadily into the houses, over 300,000 of them, day after day, carefully filtered and purified and the system contrasts curiously with the old New river water carts and Holborn's wooden pipes.

His Greatest Pleasure.

At a dinner party in Baltimore many years ago, at which were present among the guests George Peabody and John Hopkins, some one inquired:

"Which did you enjoy most, Mr. Peabody, making your money or giving it away?"

Well, answered Mr. Peabody, slowly, and John Hopkins was observed to be interested in the answer. "I enjoyed making money. I think it is a great pleasure to make money. And when it was first suggested to me that I give money away, it did not please me at all. In fact, it distressed me. But I thought the matter over, and concluded I'd try it on a small scale. So I built the first of the model tenement houses in London. It was a hard pull. But after it was done, I went around among the poor people living in the rooms, so clean and comfortable, and I had quite a new feeling. I enjoyed it very much. So I gave some more and the feeling increased. And now I can truly say that, much as I enjoyed making money, I enjoyed giving it was a great deal better."

Alphonso I of Aragon was surnamed The Rattler. He was quarrelsome in disposition and perpetually engaged in broils with his neighbors.

A FAMOUS REFORMER.

REV. C. J. FREEMAN SPEAKS OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

He Has Written and Preached on Both Sides of the Atlantic—Recently the Victim of a Peculiar Affliction From Which He Was Released in a Marvellous Manner.

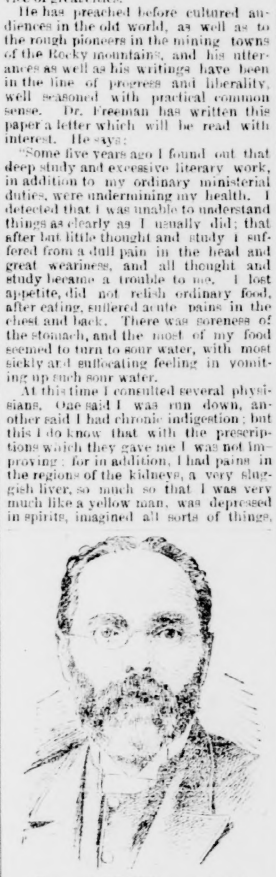
From Boston Herald.

No. 157 Emerson St. South Boston, is the present home of Rev. C. J. Freeman, B. A., Ph. D., the recent rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Anaconda, Mont. During the reform movement which has swept over Boston, Dr. Freeman has been frequently heard from through the various newspapers, and although a resident of a comparatively recent date, he has exerted much public influence, which has been increased by the fact that he was ten years ago on a commission appointed to England to investigate the troublesome question of the vice of great cities.

He has preached before cultured audiences in the old world, as well as to the rough pioneers in the mining towns of the Rocky mountains, and his utterances as well as his writings have been in the line of progress and liberality, well seasoned with practical common sense. Dr. Freeman has written this paper a letter which will be read with interest. He says:

"Some five years ago I found out that deep study and excessive literary work, in addition to my ordinary ministerial duties, were undermining my health. I detected that I was unable to understand things as clearly as I usually did; that after but little thought and study I suffered from a dull pain in the head and great weariness, and all thought and study became a trouble to me. I lost appetite, did not relish ordinary food, after eating, suffered acute pains in the chest and back. There was soreness of the stomach, and the most of my food seemed to turn to sour water, with most sickly and suffocating feeling in vomiting up such sour water.

At this time I consulted several physicians. One said I was run down, another said I had chronic indigestion; but this I do know that with the prescriptions which they gave me I was not improving; for in addition, I had pains in the regions of the kidneys, a very sluggish liver, so much so that I was very much like a yellow man, was depressed in spirits, imagined all sorts of things,



REV. C. J. FREEMAN, B. A., PH. D.

and was daily becoming worse and felt that I should soon become a confirmed invalid, if I did not soon understand my complaints. I followed the advice of physicians most severely, but with all I was completely unable to do my ministerial duty, and all I could possibly do was to rest and try to be thankful. After eighteen months' treatment I found I was the victim of severe palpitation of the heart, and was almost afraid to walk across my room. Amid all this I was advised to take absolute rest from all mental work. In fact, I was already unable to undertake any duty for the reason that the feeling of complete prostration after the least exertion, precluding me from any duty whatever, and it appeared to my mind that I was very near being a perfect wreck. As for taking absolute rest, I could not take more than I did unless it was so absolute as to rest in the grave. Then it would have been absoluteenough.

"It is now quite three years, since in addition to all the pains and penalties which I endured, I found creeping upon me a peculiar numbness of the left limbs, and in fact could not walk about. If I tried to walk I had to drag the left foot along the ground. The power of locomotion seemed to be gone, and I was conceded with the information that it was partial paralysis. Whether it was or not, I do not know, but this I do know, I could not walk about and I began to think my second childhood had commenced at the age of 41 years.

"Just about two years ago or a little more, a ministerial friend came to see me. I was sick in bed and could hardly move, and he was something like old Job's comforter, although not quite. He had much regret and commiseration which was very poor balm for a sick man. But the best thing he did say was this: "Did you ever see Pink Pills?" I said, "Who in the world is he?" He said, "Why do you not try Pink Pills?" He said good-bye very affectionately, so much so that doubtless he thought it was his last farewell. Nevertheless, after thinking a little, I just came to the conclusion that I would make an innovation and see what Pink Pills would do. I looked at them, and said can any good possibly come out of those little pink things? Anyway, I would see. I was suspicious of Pink Pills, and remembered the old proverb, "Scepetto liceatia fede," "Suspicion is the passport to faith." So Pink Pills I obtained, and Pink Pills I swallowed. But one box of them did not cure me, nor did I feel any difference. But after I had taken nine or ten boxes of pink pills, I was decidedly better. Yes, I was certainly improving, and after eight months of Pink Pills I could get about. The numbness of the left limb was nearly gone, the pains in the head had entirely ceased, the appetite was better, I could enjoy food, and I had a free quiet action of the heart without palpitation. In fact, in twelve months I was a new creature, and to-day I can stand and speak over two hours without a rest. I can perform all my public duties which devolve upon me, without fatigue, and do all the walking that I have to do, and am thankful for it. I can safely say I was never in a better state of health than I am to-day, and that I attribute to the patient, persevering use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I fully, strongly and cordially commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all or any who suffer in a similar way and feel sure that anyone who adopts Pink Pills with perseverance and patience cannot find their expectations unrealized or their reasonable hopes blasted. But he will find that blessing which is the reward of a full trust in a true and reliable remedy. I shall always wish and desire the greatest success for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and always cherish a deep feeling of gratitude to the friend who first said to me buy Pink Pills. I have tried them and know their true value, and am truly glad I did, for I have found them from a good experience, to do more than is actually claimed for them."

Very faithfully yours,
C. J. FREEMAN, B. A., Ph. D.
Late rector of St. Mark's, Montana.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give a new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either male or female. Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the firm's trade mark. They are never sold in bulk, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form should be avoided. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail at either address, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

LUMBER TRUST.

A Combination of all Interests on the Pacific Coast.

Exclusive information was received at Vancouver that Messrs. Bald & Hope, president and secretary of the immense Pacific Coast lumber trust involving a capital of $50,000,000, has been in the province incog. going by the name of Smith and Brown and succeeded in inducing all British Columbia mills to join the trust. This was the final move in a great scheme to raise the price of lumber on the coast, which is about to be given a thorough trial and some 60 mills and hundreds of retailers will be in the combine. The cost of manufacturing Canadian lumber was accurately ascertained and found to be less, which will work to the advantage of Canadian mills. Many astounding international difficulties presented themselves when the proposition was mentioned and was announced a hopeless task by one lawyer after another. Finally a master mind elaborated and perfected a combination which is so comprehensive that no possible disagreement can arise. The business of the combine will be confined to the Pacific Coast, and British Columbia mills will be allowed to take orders for trans Pacific trade. Mill owners are jubilant and they will only require to work half as hard for bigger profits than obtained at present.

Canadian Excursions.

Once again the time of Canadian excursions is at hand. As usual the Northern Pacific expect to "get them." You know what we have done, what trains we have run, what splendid accommodation we have given you. Our vestibuled trains are as good as ever. Dining car service first class, and our entire train equipment as perfect as can be made. The old folks in Ontario or Quebec will feel better if you start on your long trip over the Northern Pacific. Don't make them feel bad by doing other wise. Call on our agents for particulars and tickets.

Recent surveys show that over one-sixth of the state of Oregon, something over 10,000,000 acres, is covered with dense forests.

SCROFULOUS SYMPTOMS.

Are tumors, abscesses, sore eyes, eruptions and obstinate skin diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. In all cases of this nature where the skin is broken and sore, or ulcers exist, the outward application of B. B. B. diluted with water if necessary, and applied on soft lined cloths is recommended to insure a perfect cure.

The remains of Paul Revere rest in the old Granary burying ground in Boston, not far from those of John Hancock, one of the signers of the declaration of independence.

NONE BETTER KNOWN.

There is no better known traveller in the Maritime Provinces than Mr. G. Fred Anderson, the popular representative of Messrs. T. S. Simms & Co., St. John, N. B. Speaking of Norway Pine Syrup, Mr. Anderson says: "It is the best cough cure I have ever used and I prefer it to any other. I have given it to friends of mine and it cures every time. It would be a difficult matter now to induce me to use any other."

Five barbers in Paris make a livelihood by shaving dogs. Some of the dogs have the forward part of the body shaved, some the rear, while others are ornamented in six or seven stripes.

Yellow Oil used internally cures or relieves croup, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and similar complaints. Used externally on man or beast, it cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, galls, chilblains, frost bites, lumbago, lame back, cuts, wounds, insect bites.

Twenty-four duels between newspaper editors in Madrid are impending.

UNABLE TO WORK.

GENTS,—I was troubled with Liver Complaint so much that I was unable to work because of the pain and sickness it caused. The pain under my shoulders and in my sides was very severe. I am glad to say that one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters completely cured me and I am now in perfect health.

E. BAGENAIS,
Ste. Rose de Laval, Que.

For a long time after he had succeeded in inserting himself through the door at 3 a.m., she regarded him in silence.
At length she spake.
Also she spake at length.

LUNGS CLOSED UP.

GENTS,—In the early part of the winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough. I could not sleep as my lungs seemed closed up. I could walk only a few yards without stopping to get breath. I sent for Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion and before I had finished the third bottle, the cough was gone. I could breath freely and felt like a new man. I advise all suffers from coughs, colds or asthma, to give Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion a trial.

JOHN S. HILL.
Terry Cape, Hants Co., N. S.

Jinks—My wife speaks four languages.
Hinks—Mine only finds time to speak one.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

Books, Books, Books.

"Business Guides" on paper, practical common sense information on business, over one million copies 1/4. 1,000 copies to city agents to persons selling on salary or commission. Write immediately to Sheppard & Co., Printers, Wesley Building, Toronto.

THE VERY BEST

Thing a young man or woman can do is to attend Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. If you want to know what you can learn, write for Annual Announcement.

C. A. FLEMING, Pres. C. W. DONALD, Sec.

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Books and Pictures for 25 Wrappers.

Send for a list of 400 Books and 6 Pictures

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W. R. ALLAN,
General Agent,
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ALL OVER THE WORLD NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURES COUGHS & COLDS

PRICE 25c. & 50c.

This most prompt and efficient cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

There is no other remedy possessing the virtues of the Norway Pine Syrup. It is pleasant to take, prompt in its action, and will relieve the most severe cases. Be sure you get the genuine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of throat or lung trouble.

Price 25c. and 50c.

Just a Moment--

You use matches every one must, whether for lighting lamp, stove or cigar. Price being no more would'nt you buy the best?

Of course you would ask for

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

ONE OF THE

BEST :: BEVERAGES

FOR WINTER USE IS

DREWRY'S

EXTRA PORTER.

It warms, invigorates and strengthens the system. Well brewed and thoroughly matured. Recommended by many physicians in preference to the imported article.

EDWARD L. DREWRY, WINNIPEG

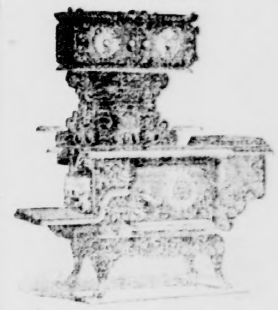
Rolling Off a Log

Is no easier than making good Bread & Cake with WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER.

Havana Fruit CHEWING GUM
TAKES THE CAKE.
TRY IT

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

BUY GURNEY'S STOVES AND RANGES.



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If your local dealer has not got them in stock, write us direct. Call and see them and get prices.

THE GURNEY STOVE AND RANGE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINTER EXCURSIONS
VIA
NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
TO
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Commencing DECEMBER 1st, the Northern Pacific R. R. will sell their usual winter excursion tickets, via ST. PAUL and CHICAGO, to points in Eastern Canada west of Montreal at

$40 FOR THE ROUND TRIP $40

And to points east of Montreal by the addition of one fare for the round trip to the above rate. Tickets will be on sale daily until the end of the year.

Good for three months, with stop off privileges both ways.

We offer CHOICE OF ROUTES
QUICK TIME
COMFORTABLE TRAINS.

And Something to see on the way down.

TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates via Halifax, Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

For full information call at our City Ticket Office, 486 Main street, or at depot, or write

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

HORTICULTURE

ALFALFA, A FORAGE PLANT.

PLAIDS WILL BE MUCH WORN.

TEMPERATURE FOR CREAM.

Miss A.E. Maidment, an English dairymaid, gives the following sensible and practical directions on this important subject. In preparing the churn, scald with boiling water, and immediately cool with cold water. When the temperature of the churn is reduced to that of the prepared cream it is ready for use. Decide the temperature of cream for churning according to that of the surrounding air. The following table may be safely adopted:

Temp. of air.	Temp. of cream.
60 degrees.	55 degrees.
61 "	56 "
62 "	57 "
63 "	58 "
64 "	59 "
65 "	60 "

To heat the cream, place vessel containing it in hot water and stir continually so as to warm equally. Be very careful not to warm it too much, or the butter will be injured and the water into which the vessel of cream is plunged should not be more than 100 degrees F. At any time when the temperature of the air is above 60 degrees take that of the cream over night, and if over 60 degrees cool it by the best means at command. In a covered can it may be hung in the well, or it may be placed in a tub of cold water, or in a dry but cool cellar.

It is better to reduce temperature to a point too low for the purpose than it can be easily warmed again than to have it even a few degrees too warm when required for churning. If the cream is too thick for free churning it may be corrected by adding water, which, carefully mingled with it, will help in reducing the temperature if that is necessary. Cream churns best when yielding three pounds of butter to every gallon. The thermometer (without which dairy work cannot be properly carried on) should be of glass as most easy to clean.

Continuous Stabling of Cows.

In a lengthy article in the London Live stock Journal on carrying and feeding herds at Birmingham sewage farm we find the following:

"The cattle upon the various farms come up to something like 700 head, the majority of them being housed the greater part of the year, the milking herds, numbering 350, never having their stalls. The farmers of the homesteads in the one at Tolworth, where the buildings are all new, have collected, and filled with every convenience for standing the cattle in the best advantage. The first shed we entered contained seventy two milking cows, they sit on a slide these stand with their heads to the outer walls, with an 8 feet wide road up the center for the purpose of bringing down the calf to take away the manure at once. There are racks and troughs in front, and a water trough between each two cows, to which they have access at all times. Their feet consist of paved room and chopped hay in winter, and Italian ryegrass during the summer, to which is added a mixture of ground corn to the extent of 3 pounds per head per day. The whole of the food being of such a succulent character has the effect of producing enormous yields of milk, rounds are periodically taken, and as much as 7 gallons have been obtained from a single cow during the year, and some of the cows commencing at seven gallons of milk per day after calving, were at the end of ten months still yielding about five gallons daily. Those cows are almost entirely of the Shorthorn type, several of them having registered pedigrees, and are purchased when about nine months old and soon calving, and are usually bought in very small number.

We have quoted this article nearly because of the system of stabling cows per se, but as fairness to those who claim the continuous stabling of cows is not in any way to be despised, and the other remarks are likewise full of valuable information that they give.

The Udder Not a Vessel.

Major Alvord, in a paper given to the Maine Board of Agriculture, said:

"The udder should not be likened to a vessel—first or even a sponge. It does not hold any appreciable quantity of milk placed within at any one time. The milk comes where glands contained within can be found in the udder, and this of very poor quality, are quite small the four teats in common holding more than a quart. The animal between the milkings brings the materials, forming a considerable quantity of the serum or fluid portion of milk, to make the milk. In the udder the glands are formed. They are part of the anatomy of the cow, like the fat in other parts of the animal body, they have by the milking process been broken or thrown off, and are then carried above, seated to the serum through the ducts and channels to the udder. This final process, the mixture of fats and serum in due proportion to make milk, occurs almost wholly during the whole operation of milking. The milk tended udder may indicate that the cow is ready for milking, but it is not true that the udder is full of milk. There is practically no fluid exposed until the udder when the teats are seized by hand or calf. The milk making by nature is coincident with the act of milking."

Live Stock Notes.

Don't keep your hogs or any other fat stock too long. There is not much profit in trying to fatten stock in cold weather.

It does not pay to give stock stimulating food, timothy hay and hard grain. Clover hay, wheat bran and oats are best for cattle, horses and sheep, and peas and meal grain for hogs, as all that is necessary to make them grow is perfection.

In view of the favorable prospect of West ern corn, and the relatively reasonable price, an exchange of a portion of high priced hay for a supply of it would be profitable to many dairymen. Don't, however, sell off your stock and supply hay without supplying something just as good or better in exchange.

It may cost an extra effort and many an extra dollar to take care of these times but short corn should think twice before selling their cows for a mess of pottage. They will need them next year to help keep things running. I have already heard of instances where cows had to be sold there when to replace with a team and feed straw to their cows. I say, don't do it, unless you take at least half of the hay money with which to buy grain for the animals.

Many that know better than to fatten the cows for sale west of the East have little but the cow's choice, for the dairy farmer have converted the cows of this section into the companions of the calf fattening stage of the cattle. All frame and muscle, they become to the taste that is had only as through with the scattered tuberculosis, but it is otherwise not perceptible, for it is a good years through them in this direction. His days is numbered, for those devoted to him have their days numbered, too.

An Ancient Traveler's Guide.

A small "Traveler's Guide," dated 1700 has just come to hand. It contains a good deal of advice as to the luggage which should be taken. We take a few paragraphs from this booklet, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions as to whether a century of travel has improved us in this connection. "Take," says the "Guide," "two suits of clothes, one coffee colored and one blue, a chest flannel, a pair of leather breeches, a sterling suit, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of gloves, two wigs, one hair bag (!), two caps, two hats, two pairs of shoes, one pair of slippers, six 'undershirts,' four 'overskirts,' six neckties, six collars, six handkerchiefs, four pairs of cuffs, three cravats, two pairs of cotton hose, two pairs of socks." But this is not all as is shown by the following items: "Take a Bible, a book of sermons, a 'Travelers' Guide,' two albums, a diary, a quire of white paper, quills and ink, an almanac, a mirror, a silver watch, a silver snuff box, a silver spoon, a pair of silver shoe buckles, a silver tie pin, three silver studs, a gold seal ring, a knife and fork with silver handles, a sewing case, an opera glass, a compass, a wax light and a tinder box, a cloth brush, a silver toothpick, a pencil, a silver mounted cane, a pathick with which to fasten your door at night on the inside, a clothes brush, a box of

MODERN ARMOR.

Made of Finely Tempered Chains and Well Tanned Leather.

The experiments with bullet proof coats and material which have been conducted here and abroad, have called attention to the fact that mail protection did not entirely pass away with the shelving of shield and cuirass. Many English officers still wear a partial armor when serving on foreign stations.

The commonest, most usual type of these protections consists of fine but beautifully tempered single chains, inclosed in soft leather, which run along the shoulders, down the inner side of the arms and over certain parts of the body. These can either be sewn into a particular tunic, or they can be slipped separately and put on like harness. Hundreds upon hundreds of these sets are sold. The most valuable of all chains in connection with accoutrements are those which guard the head, and in cases where the regulation caipor helmet is not sufficiently protected in this way, specially made chains are sewn inside the same and covered by the lining.

Only those who have been in actual conflict know how valuable all the chains mentioned are in modifying the effects of sword cuts. As regards protection both from wood and bullet, the general belief nowadays seems to be in thoroughly tanned leather, and great quantities of tight fitting leather under tunics are made for officers, the favorite pattern said to be the invention of the late Sir Richard Burton, being that which forms a not too prominent ridge down the center of the chest. Many cases are told by officers of bullets which have been diverted in some degree by these leather tunics, some of which are lined with woven steel wire. Of course, none of these things are supposed to mean absolute protection, but only a sort of palliative.

A London gunsmith, who sells a great many chain mail body protectors, which fit almost like an ordinary vest, and are very expensive, tells a large number of them to army men, and he has long had a cross as many as he could get made in their regiment, where they were quickly sold. He has made for individual officers who have themselves drawn the design, a variety of different patterns of armor. The flexible chain and leather have entered into nearly all of them.

Another Source of Beauty Cited.

"When I was in Canada in 1861," says Mr. Wakefield Leslie, in the Montreal Herald, "I was stopping for some time at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. It so happened that Jenny Lind was making her American tour then, and the directors of this concern had so affected her voice that she had lost her taste and power some hours. Her physician advised her to go to Niagara Falls, thinking that the dampness might restore those powers which, by the way, it did. She was at the Clifton House, but, as luck would have it, she was placed in a room next to which was a very noisy party of young men. She objected, of course, and the landlord said that he would change her room and put her next a quiet young Englishman.

"I," added the old gentleman, with a chuckle, "was the quiet young Englishman. At any rate, I became well acquainted with the great singer, and was privileged on several occasions to hear her practice her wonderful trills, to the accompaniment of the ever dripping of the cataract.

"It was nearly twenty years before I saw her again, and this was in London at a dinner party, and was privileged to take her to dinner. She did not seem to remember me, but sat nearly in the middle of dinner she turned around in her chair and motioned me to the amusement of everybody, and cried out, 'You, my dear friend of Niagara. I did not recognize you at first, but I know you now'".

A few days afterward Mr. Leslie was sitting with Jenny Lind and her husband at one of Charles Dickens' readings. The great novelist was reading the scene from "Oliver Twist," in which Bill Sykes strangles Nancy. The audience was almost gasping with horror, and the entertainer, folding her fan, said: Mr. Leslie, that acting is so horrible that you must make the Prince Minister laugh."

The Prime Minister was sitting a few seats in front, and after the performance he was introduced to her. She remarked, laughingly: "My dear, you'll have to account to God for allowing such an exhibition."

Fur Wraps for Head.

The fall hat differs from the summer one in one particular very strongly. Whereas the summer hat has to be picturesque or lose all claim to distinction, autumn headgear has to be more reliable. Head fancy, crowned by many inventions and the like are followed and the trim little shapes which are most capable of defiance for into the "chic" beneath a skilful milliner's touches have taken their places.

Bows of still ribbon, aspreys, quills and wings of the tremendous most favored for fall wear. They are set upon the hat with a sort of mathematical precision which is very charming when that adorns a fresh, young face, but which is trying in the extreme to worn ones.

The flower garden effects of the summer are happily disappearing. Those fall hats which boast any flowers at all will have them all of one variety. The warmer red and blossoms will be popular such as roses, pinks and geraniums. Wherever they are used they are set in the midst of leaves, so that their brilliancy is toned down somewhat.

Some of the fall hats have set among their crown bows bunches of bright colored berries, which appear at this season of the year. A spray of barberries, a cluster of red seed pods which come often with rose bushes in the fall, or a few tufts of bitter sweet berries are regarded as appropriate, as well as pretty adornments.

A hat suitable for early fall wear is a combination of brown and white. The shape is somewhat wide brimmed, low crowned alpine and the material brown felt. The trimming consists of a low bow of brown ribbon placed exactly in the center of the front, with two white wings and a white osprey rising from it. The rim is edged with brown silk cord.

A low, rounded softened walking hat in brown trimmed with brown ribbon, close tufts of brownish red ostrich feather and a brownish red osprey is a pretty piece of fall headgear. Brown and yellow and brown and red are, by the way, two of the favorite fall combinations. A brown hat ablaze with nasturtiums ranging from pale lemon color through glowing reds and into rich brown is a triumph of the milliner's skill.

BUSINESS CUTAWAY SUIT.

The material represented is a striped wool suiting. The length of the coat for a man of average height is thirty-three inches. The shoulders are of natural width; the shoulder seams are moderately high; the side seams are well curved

over the blades and commences about one inch below the bucpitch. The lowest button is about three inches below the waist seam, and the fronts are cut away below it with as even a curve as possible, to just cover the vest and to reach the front center of the leg about midway, below which they are boldly rounded to a clearly defined bottom. There is an outside breast pocket finished with a flap to go in or out, and pockets, as for a sack, with flaps to go in or out, are just below the waist seam. The fly stitching follows the front edge of the lowest buttonhole and is then curved forward to the edge to correspond with the cutaway curve below the button and buttonhole. The edges are double stitched, and the seams are lapped and stitched to match. The sleeves have but little top fullness and are furnished with a fly that covers a vest closed with two buttons. The vest closes with five buttons and has a notched collar.

The trousers are about nineteen inches wide at the knee and seventeen inches at the bottom. The side seams are finished to match the seams of the coat; they have hardly any spring, and the bottoms are well hollowed over the instep.

New Fashions.

Fashion has declared it that rosettes are no longer to be known by their old, familiar names. Throughout the coming season they will masquerade under the French title, choux cocardes. They are much used as a finish to the fashionable belts. They also fasten the new collars at the back. Trim the latest hats, and are useful in holding in place a bit of drapery.

All the exclusive tailor made gowns have every seam outlined, even the darts. This has a tendency to make large women look slight and graceful. The seams may be merely strapped with the same cloth as the gown or outlined with braid or leather. Another characteristic of the new tailor made gowns is their collars. They are square, clerical-looking affairs, and if the truth must be told more trying to the average woman than becoming. Underneath all the tailor made gowns a tight-fitting waist of flannels is worn. This makes it possible for these smart frocks to be worn without a wrap until the snow flies.

The new colors are really very beautiful, but to hear them called by name one would never think so. A rich shade of copper brown is known to the initiated as malgache. Grande is the deep, fashionable green, and amaryllis is a pinkish mauve which is being much used.

Changeable jean de soie is a silk high in favor for dinner and dancing gowns. It comes in many exquisite color combinations such as bowelain blue and peach and ashes of roses and faint green. The seams are trimmed with rare old lace, tar and jewels. Many of the new evening bodices have the corsage embroidered in jewels and the low cut neck edged with a narrow band of fur. Brocade is another material much used for evening gowns and chiffon is seen everywhere. The latest chiffon is made with an applique of old lace, and is bewilderingly beautiful.

Ribbon ruffs six inches high are a novelty which the shoes are displaying. The most fashionable are made of bright colored ribbon, laid in pluits and then veiled with black net or chiffon. Crise ribbon and tiny black ostrich feathers form another fashionable ruff which fastens with a big corise bow in front.

A new skirt which is rapidly gaining favor for evening wear shows plainly the influence of Marie Antoinette. It is a gored skirt with soft jabots of lace outlining each gore. The petticoat skirt is also being worn by many dames of fashion.

Echoes From New Fields.

The young women who are winning fame in athletic fields as well as those who are finding health and enjoyment in outdoor sport will not relish Mrs. Potter Palmer's recent dissertation upon the athletic girl. She is of the opinion that women have taken up rowing, golfing, wheeling, riding and the rest in order to get near the man, who otherwise would leave them severely alone. "It is positively true," she says, "that the girls are now making more advances than the men. They can't help it, poor things. It is not their fault. The conditions have been forced upon them. Either they must make the advances, or be let alone. If this tendency increases, the first thing we know the young women will be compelled to make proposals of marriage or remain forever single." A cheerful explanation of the gymnastic athletic fad, this.

Girton is the field from which this story comes, and one of the undergraduates of that institution the heroine. Having inadvertently changed umbrellas with a fellow student she is said to have evolved this note: "Miss presents her compliments to Miss, and begs to say she has an umbrella which isn't mine, and if you have one which isn't here, no doubt they are the ones."

Miss king is an English woman who has carved out for herself a unique career in preparing women for various occupations, and when their training is ended finding them employment. She says that the result of her experiences, which include placing all sorts of women, from "lady help" to sanitary inspectors, musicians and artists, is that the average "good" salary for women is about $600 a year. Those who earn over $1,200 she describes as "wonderful."

How to Remove Tattoo Marks.

The example of the Duke of York, the future king of England, who has had some elaborate designs tattooed on his arm, is said to have set the English aristocracy wild, and tattooing has become the rage. On the other hand, there are many people who have submitted themselves to this needle and ink decoration, who have, outlived their pride in it, and who feel rather ashamed of what they formerly looked upon as a distinction. For the benefit of such a medical correspondent tells how tattoo marks may be removed. The marks are painted over with a concentrated solution of tanning. Afterwards, by means of fine needles, a series of pickings is made over the tattooed design, and over the surface thus picked is passed a stick of nitrate of silver. At the end of a few minutes the black picking previously made become detached, and the superficial layers of skin are charged with a tannate of silver. In order that the process may be perfectly successful, this surface must be powdered with tannin for two or three days. At the end of that time, the inflammatory action has almost subsided, and the picked parts turn black, forming a thin crust, very adherent to the deeper skin, but painless. In fourteen or fifteen days the scab falls off, and in its place is seen a pinpointed red mark, which gradually fades away until, at the end of a few months, a signs of coloration disappear. Of course, antiseptic precautions are duly taken in performing this operation. The old tattoo needle is the best thing of can be done with. Dr. Baillot suggested that because of potassium is even better for this purpose of tattoo marks removal than nitrate of silver.

FASHION'S FOLLIES.

The Gauntlet Which the Blouse Has Run.

It is interesting to note the various stages through which certain idea will go in women's frocks. Take the blouse. That at first was the old fashioned garment full into the cut and back. Mr. Fay decided that a loose back was ugly, so that was retired, and in its place came the tight fitting back without any seams.

No woman on earth is ever satisfied and

the comfortable, loose fitting blouse front became an object of ridicule. It did not hang, it did not protect the under arm curve, one of the most critical lines in a woman's figure. And she tugged and tore and tried to make it hang but in the center, when an idea took possession of her. She would make the front of her gown tight fitting and on top of it would put a very large flat box plait, reaching from under the belt. That answered beautifully for some maidens, and is still very much in favor with them, but those who are blessed with a sufficient quantity of flesh have gradually flattened that plait, with the result that they are wearing plain bodices.

To make them appear slim some have carried the long lines of the skirt up the bodice in the room pictured. It is of blue crepon, with plaited panels of golden brown taffeta set in the skirt. The waist is shirred at each side, the front, and similar panels, which meet those in the skirt are inserted.

The Value of Wheat Feeding for Hogs.

From many parts of the West we hear of successful results of feeding wheat to domestic animals. Its use as a food for cattle and horses, when the whole grain is fed or its by products, has long been well known, and the present exposition has confirmed that knowledge. But the greatest good likely to result from the corn crop failure of 1894, and the consequent use of wheat in its place will be the feeding of wheat to swine. Its value here when the price makes it practicable is incalculable. We have fed too much corn. We have for many years made this cereal the almost exclusive food of swine and we have thus brought on severe punishment. Exclusive corn feeding to hogs has given us a race of domestic animals which are debilitated at birth. No animal can be fed on such a highly carbonaceous food as corn without becoming physically demoralized. We do not think that class pork was ever made on such a diet. Scarce that fed when slaughtered, always have more or less inflamed viscera, the result of impaired health. Perhaps the greatest loss resulting from this one sided diet is that it impairs the animals' vitality and makes it an easy prey for many contagious diseases which a well-fed and healthy animal would readily resist. This loss is a prominent factor in making our cholera the destructive agent that it has so long been. With the rank and file of farmers the swine, and some what in the corporation this pest would soon cease to be a commonness.

The Scotch Bonnet.

The tent was already densely packed with Hindoo spectators, a line of stalwart turbaned Sikhs stood around in readiness, and at the end of the carpet on a pile of cushions under a canopy of silk sat the worked crimson velvet.

This was the Rajah's place, but he had sent word that he could not be present, the moon struck up when one guest had seated themselves in a row of chairs on a raised platform at the right. Then the dancing began—dancers by troops, bayaderes, and single dancers accompanied with song or recitative ending with a performance by the court actors. After a preliminary ballet, in which two or three took part, a quaint little personage came forward, graceful, gentlemanly, enveloped in a flimsy cloud of the finest gauze which floated airily about her, and was the living incarnation of the Vanity, as interpreted by the sculptors of Elephanta. From the air of laughing assurance with which she surveyed her assembled subjects, it was evident that she was accustomed to homage and sure of conquest. She held her audience absorbed and expectant, by the monotonous and plaintive cadence of her song, by long glances full of intense meaning from half closed eyes, and by swift changes of expression and mood, as well as by the spell of "woven paces and of waving arms." One may see many a Scotch witness retaining such a vivid impression, much of its force was owing, no doubt, to the fitness of the place and the charm of strange accessories, the uncertain glare of the smoking torches, the mingling of many colors with the deep covering scent of attar of roses, and of whirling jasmine flowers these perfumes were intensified in the close air of the tent by the heat of the night—the prelude to the fiercer heat which comes with the morning and the rising of the hot wind —From "Hindoo and Moslem," by Edwin Lord Weeks, in Harper's Magazine.

It is a good plan to burn pine tar occasionally in a sick room, as it is an excellent disinfectant, and it also induces sleep.

THE DAIRY SCHOOL.

Classes in January and February Not Open to the Public.

The location of the dairy school was announced last week, the department of agriculture having had two applications from city estate agents before them to choose from. In a little while the prospectus setting forth the object of the institution and the rules governing attendance will be published, and forms of admission sent to all the creameries and cheese factories in the province.

The object of the school are twofold. For the first two months there will be classes for instruction in cheese and butter making, which will be open only to those who have worked in a cheese factory during the past year. The general public, or such of them as may be desirous of going through a dairy course will not be admitted to these classes during January or February. The January term commences on the 8th, and ends on the 25th, from which date until the end of the month examinations, oral and written, will be held, and diplomas issued to those who successfully pass. The February course, which is a repetition of the January study, begins on Feb. 3, and concludes on the 28th. From the 29th till the 25th examinations will be held as at the close of the previous month. Any student who wishes to remain during the entire year can do so.

On March 2, the farm dairy course begins, which is open to any one who desires to obtain practical instruction in dairying. There will be no examinations at the end of the course, and no diplomas will be awarded. It is intended, as its name suggests, to be of assistance to the south farmer and butter maker, who attend to their dairy products at home. There will be two courses or terms, open to all, in this month, of a fortnight's duration each. The first begins March 2 and ends the 16th, the 2nd opens March 16 and finishes March 30th. In the prospectus it will be inserted upon that no student shall fail to attend every lecture during the course and that the dress to be provided by the students themselves shall be two white shirts each for the men and white caps, and large white aprons covering the whole dress for the women.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

N. Bound Read up.				STATIONS.			W. Bound Read down.	
No. 101 Mixed	No. 103 Mixed	Miles from Winnipeg	Miles from Morris		No. 102 Mixed	No. 104 Mixed		
1.30p	8.15p	0	135	Winnipeg	12.15p	6.30p		
1.50p	8.40p	12	123	Myrtle	11.50a	6.05p		
2.15p	9.05p	23	112	Rosebank	11.25a	5.40p		
2.40p	9.30p	33	102	Miami	11.00a	5.15p		
3.05p	9.55p	43	92	Deerwood	10.35a	4.50p		
3.30p	10.20p	53	82	Altamont	10.10a	4.25p		
3.55p	10.45p	63	72	Semmens	9.45a	4.00p		
4.20p	11.10p	73	62	Baldwin	9.20a	3.35p		
4.45p	11.35p	83	52	Swan Lake	8.55a	3.10p		
5.10p	12.00n	93	42	Indian Springs	8.30a	2.45p		
5.35p	12.25p	103	32	Carman	8.05a	2.20p		
6.00p	12.50p	113	22	Newton	7.40a	1.55p		
6.25p	1.15p	123	12	Miami	7.15a	1.30p		
6.50p	1.40p	133	2	Morris	6.50a	1.05p		
7.15p	2.05p	135	0	Stephen	6.25a	12.40p		

Trains marked * leave on agent. Freight will be carried.

Through cars and 106 Lake through Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Pullman Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg from and with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

CITY OFFICE: 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound Read up				STATIONS.			W. Bound Read down	
No. 101 Mixed	No. 103 Mixed	Miles from Winnipeg	Miles from Morris		No. 102 Mixed	No. 104 Mixed		
1.30p	8.15p	0	135	Winnipeg	12.15p	6.30p		
1.50p	8.40p	12	123	Myrtle	11.50a	6.05p		
2.15p	9.05p	23	112	Rosebank	11.25a	5.40p		
2.40p	9.30p	33	102	Miami	11.00a	5.15p		
3.05p	9.55p	43	92	Deerwood	10.35a	4.50p		
3.30p	10.20p	53	82	Altamont	10.10a	4.25p		
3.55p	10.45p	63	72	Semmens	9.45a	4.00p		
4.20p	11.10p	73	62	Baldwin	9.20a	3.35p		
4.45p	11.35p	83	52	Swan Lake	8.55a	3.10p		
5.10p	12.00n	93	42	Indian Springs	8.30a	2.45p		
5.35p	12.25p	103	32	Carman	8.05a	2.20p		
6.00p	12.50p	113	22	Newton	7.40a	1.55p		
6.25p	1.15p	123	12	Miami	7.15a	1.30p		
6.50p	1.40p	133	2	Morris	6.50a	1.05p		
7.15p	2.05p	135	0	Stephen	6.25a	12.40p		

Trains marked * leave at station between mixed stages is freight and will carry only when special or when there are passengers to accept.

W. R. BAKER, General Manager. S. MCNAUGHTON, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

E. Bound Read up			STATIONS.		W. Bound Read down	
Mixed No. 105	Mixed No. 107	Miles from Winnipeg		Mixed No. 106	Mixed No. 108	
Every Day except Sun.	Every Day except Sun.			Every Day except Sun.	Every Day except Sun.	
1.30 pm	5	0	Winnipeg	12.15 pm	6	
1.50 pm	5	12	Portage Junction	11.50 am	6	
2.15 pm	5	23	St. Charles	11.25 am	6	
2.40 pm	5	33	Headingly	11.00 am	6	
3.05 pm	5	43	White Plains	10.35 am	6	
3.30 pm	5	53	Portage La Prairie	10.10 am	6	
3.55 pm	5	63	Lakeside Park	9.45 am	6	
4.20 pm	5	73	Westbourne	9.20 am	6	
4.45 pm	5	83	Gladstone	8.55 am	6	
5.10 pm	5	93	Neepawa	8.30 am	6	
5.35 pm	5	103	Minnedosa	8.05 am	6	
6.00 pm	5	113	Rapid City	7.40 am	6	
6.25 pm	5	123	Erickson	7.15 am	6	
6.50 pm	5	133	Strathclair	6.50 am	6	
7.15 pm	5	143	Shoal Lake	6.25 am	6	
7.40 pm	5	153	Kenton	6.00 am	6	
8.05 pm	5	163	Harrowby	5.35 am	6	
8.30 pm	5	173	Russell	5.10 am	6	
8.55 pm	5	Ar.	Gordon	Lv.	6	

*Stations. Trains stop at stations between portages la Prairie and Winnipeg only when special or when there are passengers to accept.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

MARCH 6th, 1895.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

Leave Minnedosa at 8.05 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger train at 1.30 p.m.

EAST BOUND.

Leave Minnedosa and intermediate stations on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa at 1.30 p.m.

Pass. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	STATIONS.		Pass. Mon. Wed. Fri.
1.30p	Winnipeg	Ar.	12.15p
Pass. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Mixed Tues. Thurs. Sat.		Mixed Mon. Wed. Fri.
1.30p	8.15p	Winnipeg	12.15p
1.50p	8.40p	Portage Junction	11.50a
2.15p	9.05p	St. Norbert	11.25a
2.40p	9.30p	Cartier	11.00a
3.05p	9.55p	Elm Creek	10.35a
3.30p	10.20p	Austin	10.10a
3.55p	10.45p	Oakville	9.45a
4.20p	11.10p	Macdonald	9.20a
4.45p	11.35p	Burnside	8.55a
5.10p	12.00n	Gladstone	8.30a
5.35p	12.25p	Neepawa	8.05a
6.00p	12.50p	Minnedosa	7.40a
Pass. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Mixed Tues. Thurs. Sat.		Mixed Mon. Wed. Fri.
6.25p	1.15p	Rapid City	7.15a

WESTBOUND.

Pass. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	STATIONS.		Mixed Monday from Yorkton Wednesday from Minnedosa.
10.15	1.30	Minnedosa	Ar. 12.05
11.40		Newdale	10.40
12.05		Shoal Lake	10.15
12.40		Kenton	9.40
12.50		Harrowby	9.30
1.15		Russell	9.05
2.30	Ar.	Gordon	Lv. 8.00

*Stations. Trains stop at stations between portages la Prairie and Winnipeg only when special or when there are passengers to accept.

W. R. BAKER, General Manager. S. MCNAUGHTON, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.

"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plasters in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Brantford, Ontario.

I have used Menthol Plasters in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gave immediate relief and permanent cure.—J. E. MOORE, M.D., Strathroy, Ont.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

Price { Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. 25c. } Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Do You Wish to Send a Photo of Yourself, Wife or Family to distant friends at Christmas? If so, leave your order with me and I will guarantee you a dozen first-class pictures at the following reasonable rates: Cabinets (full figure), $3.75; Midget Cabinets, $3. I shall be here but a short time, so leave your orders at once.

W. C. LUCK, Photo-Artist,
Hollingshead's Building, Cantwell St.

CHOPPED FEED.

THOSE WHO HAVE GRAIN TO CHOP will do well to wait for a few days, as I shall then be prepared to do such work. Look out for date in next issue.

(By Special Observer).

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Wednesday, Dec 4	14	8
Thursday, Dec. 5	19	0
Friday, Dec. 6	16	11
Saturday, Dec. 7	2	—12
Sunday, Dec 8	13	— 2
Monday, Dec. 9	26	— 1
Tuesday, Dec. 10	28	12

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	calm	S 12	S 16
Thursday	N 3	SW 6	SE 4
Friday	SW 18	S 6	SE 8
Saturday	E 2	S 18	S 14
Sunday	SW 4	W 4	E 8
Monday	S 12	SW 10	E 2
Tuesday	SW 20	SW 24	SW 14

Local and General

THE KICKER.

There are many chronic kickers,
You'll find them everywhere,
Though we're very well acquainted,
Still, their name has its share;
But let them kick, the world moves on,
And will when they are dead,
And we who've tried to set them right
Will take our seats celestial,
And in the land of promise,
Where editors all go,
We'll hear the work of the kickers heels,
As he mounts on high below;
For the chronic kicker sure would kick
In heaven if he'd a chance;
You can have this poem for a year
For a dollar in advance.

—A monopoly is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles till he has one of his own.

Life is full of compensations,
We can see no gainsaying,
If the coffee is weak in the boarding-house,
The butter is always strong.

—In consequence of the outbreak of diphtheria in the near neighborhood of the town, the school has been closed until after Christmas.

We can live without love,
What is passion but pining?
But where is the man
Who can live without dining?

—Those who attended the entertainment of the Spicer Comedy company at Indian Head, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, speak in highest terms of the performance.

The days of June are few and fair,
Sometimes without a flaw;
December days are much more rare,
They're absolutely raw.

—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle says that it is reported there that the Ashantis have deposed King Prempeh and that the war party have enthroned his mother as queen in his stead.

—The London *Field* announces that Lord Dunraven will sail for New York, in order to resume an inquiry as to the degree of immersion of the Defender to the first race for the America's cup in September.

—Mr and Mrs. Hartley Gisborne returned from their honeymoon last Saturday week, and have taken up their residence at the house where Mr. Gisborne had lived for a number of years previous to his marriage.

—Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's letter requesting a final and definite statement of Great Britain's purposes concerning Venezuela is in Washington, having been delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, Dec. 6th.

—It is our sad duty to record the death on the 4th inst., of Mrs. Edward Barrett, wife of Mr. E. Barrett of the post office department, Winnipeg. The family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement. Heart disease was the cause.

—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, sailed from Liverpool to-day by the steamer Campania, Cunard line. The vessel should arrive in New York on or before next Saturday, Dec. 14th, from which Sir Charles Tupper will proceed immediately to Ottawa.

—The Montreal Witness is to be congratulated upon attaining its jubilee year. We are told that it has grown from a very small weekly, published in a single little room off a general printing office, into a semi-weekly, a tri-weekly, a daily, occupying to-day a building covering 10,000 feet of land in the most central spot in the city. It has proved that honesty of principle and strict adherence to truth is the best, the soundest policy; such has been its modus operandi from the start up to the present time. It has been and is now a good "witness" in which is embodied "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

—Mr. Wm. Caldwell, while on his way to town last Saturday evening saw, near Mr. Henley's, what he supposed was a badger; he alighted from his rig to "fix" the badger, which, however, he found on closer inspection, to be a porcupine. The flesh of this animal is said to much resemble pig, so, if for pork you pine, try it when the chance offers.

—As previously cabled to Canada, Great Britain has manifested a disposition to assume one-third of the subsidy required to procure a 20-knot service between England and Canada. Sir Charles Tupper, as Canada's representative will be called upon to act for the Dominion in framing the agreement and arranging details of the joint control contemplated.

—The exceptionally heavy weather which prevailed during the past week over the British Isles, continues to-day, says a London dispatch of the 7th inst. There has been numberless small wrecks reported and considerable damage done to shipping, but the loss of life has been small. The lightship at the mouth of the river Dee was blown away this morning with a crew of five men.

—Sir Charles Tupper's return to Canada at this junction naturally will give rise to many political rumors but the mission on which he travels is understood to be solely to consult with Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and his associates in the Canadian government with regard to the proposed fast trans-Atlantic steamship service and projected Pacific cable, both of which propositions have of late received the attention and sanction of the Imperial government.

—The Marquis of Salisbury has received a letter pointing out that during the past ten years England has spent £320,000,000 on imported wheat and flour, and that the import of flour instead of wheat has resulted in the loss of £18,000,000. Replying to this, the premier promises to consider the writer's suggestion regarding the payment of a bounty to wheat growers, and the admission of wheat free while a duty is placed on imported flour.

—Upon receipt of the December issue of Stovels' Pocket Directory we observe that it is just twelve months since the initial number of that little publication made its appearance before a suffering public, and in that time very evident and appreciative improvement has been made within its pages in the selection of matter and enlargement. Its contents are carefully revised and corrected and so placed within its covers as to be in the handiest possible manner. It is large enough to put on a business desk and small enough to put in your vest pocket.

—It is related that a dispatch of the 9th that General Booth is inclined to select South Africa as a location for his over-the-sea colony. Cecil Rhodes, the shrewd statesman of that British Colony, did not stop to argue and dilly-dally about imaginary and trivial objections to the proposed scheme, but alive to the advantage of an influx of several thousand trained farmers under the direct supervision of the General's management, at once offered the Salvation Army 20,000 acres of suitable land. Thus South Africa, already receiving more attention from the British public than any other colony, is about to forestall Canada and to secure a large number of colonists.

—That popular paper the Scientific American, has just completed its fiftieth year of publication, having been first established in 1845. Its high reputation for excellence is so well known that it needs no eulogy from us; it has spoken for itself for the past half century and has spoken well, and its voice has been heard and welcomed in thousands of homes. It is a paper full of fresh, instructive and interesting matter for discussion, thought and experiment; it tends to improve the mind and encourages to self-exertion, activity and development. It will be found of infinite benefit wherever its pages come under the eye of the intelligent reader, and it is with very great pleasure that we can conscientiously recommend the Scientific American to all those who desire to add to their store of knowledge, and who does not?

—It is rumored that Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, will not return to London, after his visit to Canada. In addition it is believed that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell will resign the premiership of the Dominion and Sir Charles Tupper assume that position. Sir Charles is in his 75th year.

—Regarding a report from Niagara Falls, N.Y., that a Massey-Harris agricultural company of Toronto, was to remove to the States, and locate across the river, the Record prints a letter from the Massey-Harris Co., which says: "We beg to say that this statement is not correct. We have not decided to locate a plant at Niagara Falls, or any other United States point. Permit us also to say we have no intention of removing to the United States, as has been frequently stated. At the Chicago exposition of 1863, our implements attracted a great deal of attention, and we have had numerous inquiries for them from the United States. This is one of the reasons which led this company to consider the advisability of locating a branch at some convenient point in the United States, but no locality has yet been decided upon."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Markets.

Winnipeg Commercial.

After Monday's firmness wheat ruled lower during the following two days of the week, in the leading outside markets, but there was quite a strong upward move on Thursday and Friday. There was considerable war talk, which influenced wheat prices materially, with large Pacific exports reported on Thursday. The weak feature were large receipts and favorable crop news.

The principal feature of interest in the local situation, is the final closing of navigation at our lake ports. The last boat—the Centurion—cleared from Fort William 4th wheat for Buffalo on Dec. 5. Last year the last boat cleared on Dec. 2. Shipments from Fort William this week aggregate 500,000 bushels in round numbers, compared with 70,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The season has been a favorable one for lake shipments and nearly a full week's shipments have been made later than last year. Shipments, it will be seen are under one year, owing to the fact that the movement was nearly a month later in opening this year. Since the first opening a safer has been a brick season and everything has gone smoothly. The railways have handled the wheat on the whole promptly, though the movement was heavier than last year during the latter part of the season. Allowing 1,500,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat shipped out by Duluth, and 2,000,000 bushels gone out as flour, total shipments out to date since September 1 will aggregate nearly 12,000,000 bushels, which is about the same as last year to the close of navigation. Prices have been firmer in Manitoba country markets, notwithstanding the close of navigation and the high winter rates which exposes would now be subject to. Instead of prices declining, there has been an upward tendency, particularly in the lower grades. The 2c decline in lower grades which ago has been recovered, and prices are now at the old points as to grades. There has also been a wider range of prices in different country markets, prices having advanced at several country points 1 to 3c beyond the general parity of similar freight rate points, owing to local causes. The firmness is due to light deliveries by farmers and the desire to fill up country elevators. So long as there is space in country elevators, there will be a tendency to buy wheat to fill up elevators, so as to earn storage. While it is now that it is comparatively safe to buy to hold at present prices and earn storage at the same time. Prices in country markets here are much too high to ship for export via New York or other Atlantic ports. Some shipments of No. 3 hard principally are going all rail to St. John for export, but this is on contract made earlier and a figure which would allow of shipping could not be got now, on present basis of prices here. A few cars are going to North Bay for Ontario mills, but it is not expected that this trade will amount to much, as the larger Ontario millers are well stocked with Manitoba wheat, and there is a large quantity in store of Manitoba wheat held at stations north in the west, for the milling trade. Manitoba wheat is quoted at about 72c to 74c No. 1 hard at North Bay. Prices to farmers at Manitoba country markets have rang d from 48 to 49 cents for No. 1 hard at most points, No 1 northern and No. 2 hard 2 to 3c less, No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern 50 to 52c. No. 1 frosted, 26 to 28c. No. 2 frosted 22 to 23c. This covers about the general range, but at a few points there was some variation beyond these prices. Business in round lots was done at a basis of about 51c per bushel for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William. No. 3 hard has shown a wider range under No. 1, ranging in some cases about 6c under No. 1. There were about 300 more car loads sold to go forward before the close of navigation, if charters could be made. Shipments from Manitoba points to Fort William practically have fallen to about 175 cars per day, and will likely decrease further until country elevator storage is filled up.

WINNIPEG PRICES.

Wheat—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills at 40 to 43c for good milling samples, rejected sold as low as 30c for chicken feed.

Flour—Patents, $1.80; strong bakers' $1.60.

Oats—Per bushel, 15 to 16c.

Barley—Per bushel, 20 to 21c.

Butter—Creamery, 17½ to 18c; dairy, 12 to 14c per pound.

Cheese—Per pound, 8½ to 9c as to quality.

Eggs—Per dozen, 18 to 22c.

Lard—Pure, $1.90 to $1.95 for 20 pound pails, and $4.60 for 50 pound pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, $6.75 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9½c per pound.

Potatoes—Per bushel, 20c.

Onions—Per bushel, 40 to 50c.

Cabbage—Per dozen, 15 to 40c.

Tomatoes—2 to 3c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair; turkeys, 9 to 10c per pound, live weight; ducks, dressed, 10c per pound; wild ducks, 20 to 30c per pair.

Hay—Loose, per ton, $5 to $6; baled prairie, $5.50 to 6.

Dressed meats—Hogs 5c, beef 4 to 4 1-2c, mutton and lamb 5 to 6c, veal 4 to 6c.

Live stock—Cattle 2 to 2½c, sheep 2 1-2 to 3c, hogs 3½c off cars.

BIRTHS.

CASWELL—At Qu'Appelle Station, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. S. H. Caswell, of a daughter.

You'll Find it in Waghorn's Guide

Untranslatable.

Father—What was your mother talking about just now?

Son—I don't know.

Father—Why, you sat and heard it all.

Son—Yes, but she was talking to the baby.—London Judge.

The perils of a little knowledge are illustrated in startling fashion by an incident at Sheffield. The lady teacher of an evening school under the School Board had given her pupils a few lessons in physiology and anatomy, and afterwards on the untoward results of tight lacing. How effectual was her teaching may be gathered from the protest which she has received from the mother of one of her scholars: "Dear Miss——. — Please don't tell our Lizzie anything more about her inside. It is not nice, and frightens her. Besides, its rude.—Yours respectfully, Mrs.——."

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

The following is said to be an exact translation of the letter sent by a Chinese editor to a would-be contributor, whose manuscript he found it necessary to return: "Behind thy servant prostrate before thy feet, I bow low to thee, and beg that of thy graciousness thou mayest grant that I may speak and live. Thy honored manuscript has deigned to cast the light of its nature upon it. By the bones of my ancestors, countenance unknown. With rapture have never have I encountered such wit, such patios, such lofty thought. With fear and trembling I return the writing. Were I to punish the treasure you sent me the Emperor would order that it be made the standard, and that none be published except such as equalled it. Knowing the nature as I do, and that it would be impossible in ten thousand years to equal what you have done, I send your writing back. Ten thousand times I crave your pardon. Behold, my heart is at your feet. Do what you will. Your servant's servant, the Editor."

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rhumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

In New York city there are about 500 vendors of sawdust, having a capital of $200,000 invested, and doing a business of $2,000,000 annually. Forty years ago the trade was good for bare sawdust carted away; twenty-five years ago it could be had for fifty cents a load; now it brings $3.50 a load at the mills. It is used at hotels, eating houses, groceries and other business places. It is wet and spread over floors in order to make the sweeping cleaner work. Plumbers use it a great deal about pipes and building to deaden the walls and floors. Soda water men and packers of glass and small articles of every kind use it, and dogs are stuffed with it. Yellow pine makes the best sawdust, as it is the least dusty and has a pungent, healthy smell.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

The Times publishes an article on the Pacific cable and the proposed fast steamship service to Canada direct. It says that the success of the movement is largely due to Canada. The government does not intend to subsidize the Australian Pacific service from Australia to Vancouver. It is also understood that the government will only subsidize the Atlantic section of the service on condition that before time can be made over the Canadian Pacific railway than can now be made under existing circumstances. In both the steamship and cable schemes, the principle is recognized that in order to have 2 rich competitors successively, the line must in the first instance be carried west east from the centre. By the acceptance of this principle, Canada obtains a position she has never occupied before as the main highway for the British empire.

Mamma.—You know, Tommy, it pains me as much as it does you when I have to beat you.

Tommy.—Yes, mamma, but it's not in the same place.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FREE

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune

The biggest, brightest and best family newspaper published in Canada west of Lake Superior, is again to the front with an unparalleled offer. The balance of the paper for this year is given Free to all new subscribers for 1896—that is, $1 secures the paper from now to the first of January, 1897. Besides this great offer the publishers are presenting every subscriber for the coming year with a magnificent premium picture entitled

"THE FAMILY PETS"

This picture has been painted specially for the Tribune by one of the best lithographic artists in Canada and would sell in the open market for more than the amount asked for both the paper and the picture. It is a work of art that will adorn the walls of any drawing room. It can be obtained only by subscribers to The Weekly Tribune. It will be ready for distribution about the beginning of November and will be sent to subscribers in the order in which subscriptions are received.

The Weekly Tribune—the great family paper of the Northwest and the champion of the people's rights—for fifteen months and this beautiful picture, all for One Dollar. Send in your orders now. Address:

The Tribune Pub. Co., Winnipeg.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures

Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures

Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—Saturday Observer.

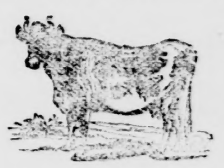
We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen in its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good Article.—Cincinnati Herald.

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennessee Organ.

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Newport News.

Beware of Imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25c.

CITY MEAT MARKET



Scott & Johnston,

(Successors to W. H. Bell)

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HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa

C. BABBIT,

AGENT FOR THE

NEW SINGER VIBRATOR Sewing Machine.

ALSO, FOR THE

Genuine Sperm Sewing Machine and Gun Oil.

Watchmaker & Jeweler

WILL HAVE IN

Full Supply of Clocks, Etc., BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Guns, Etc., Repaired at Shortest Notice.

GIVE ME A CALL

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.?

No! Where is that?

At Bulyea's Store,

OF COURSE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Excursions

—TO—

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, And the Old Country.

$47.40

—TO—

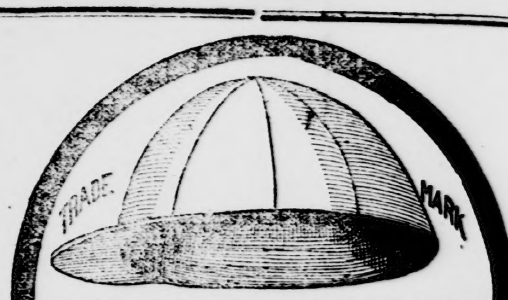
TORONTO, MONTREAL, AND POINTS WEST THEREOF.

TICKETS GOOD FOR THREE MONTHS AND STOP OFF.

DEC. 1st TILL 31st

Tourist Cars on all Trains.

For tickets and information apply to E. W. WARNER, Agent, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBT. KERR, General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.



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No other brand has ever attained such an enormous sale in so short a time.

Granby Rubbers

Are out again this season in new styles and in all the new Shoe shapes, right up to date, but with the same old "wear like iron" quality that has always characterized them, because they are honestly made of pure Rubber. Be sure you get Granbys this year.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

J. FISHER, Proprietor.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T.

In this hotel the travelling public will find all the conveniences that are necessary to make their's a life worth living.

Luxuriantly Furnished Bed Rooms, Cuisine Unsurpassed, Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.

RATES, · · · $1.50 PER DAY

Headquarters for Two Daily Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

LELAND HOUSE,

Qu'Appelle Station, · · Assa.

Headquarters for Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

Commercial Travellers' Favorite House.

Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and Cigars,

TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

Repaired and furnished anew. Now first class in every respect.

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

Bar furnished with finest brands of Liquors and Cigars.

PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

A. DAVIDSON, - - - - Proprietor

THE FAMOUS

Dominion Pants Co.

SUITS FROM $11 TO ORDER.

AGENT: R. E. SMITH, Qu'Appelle Station

1000 *Samples to select from.*

HEAD OFFICE: 364, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Qu'Appelle Valley FLOUR MILLS,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

Hungarian Patent, Strong Bakers, Graham } FLOUR

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP, CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs.

Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S STORE.

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ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Shortest and quickest route to the Old Country.

		From New York
Teutonic,	White Star Line,	Jan. 1
Britannic,	"	Jan. 8
St. Louis,	American Line,	Dec. 18
New York,	"	Dec. 25
Kensington,	Red Star Line,	Dec. 18
Friesland,	"	Dec. 25
Pomeranian,	Allan Line,	Dec. 12
St. of Nebraska,	"	Jan. 2
		From Halifax.
Laurentian,	Allan Line,	Dec. 14
Mongolian,	"	Dec. 28
Numidian,	"	Jan. 11
Scotsman,	Dominion Line,	Dec. 21
Vancouver,	"	Jan. 4

Cabin $10, $15, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate $25 to $35. Steerage $16 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle
Or to ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

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The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising

4,000 ACRES

Of Valuable Improved

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